REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,591.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sports Copy ..... " 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,9 2 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Madras	8
" Carwar	26	" Coconada	10
" Narakol	30	" Vizagapatam	11
" Alleppy	30	" Bimlipatam	11
" Tuticorin Sept.	1	" Callingapatam	12
" Colombo	2	" Goopalpore	13
" Galle	3	" False Point	13
" Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiasak, Atchen, Padang and Menado Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

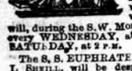
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Sheil, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
" Kurrachee	27	" Mahomrah	13
" Muscat	30	" Fao	13
" Bunder Abbas Sept.	1	" Bushire	15
" Linga	4	" Linga	20
" Baharein	4	" Bunder Abbas	22
" Bushire	5	" Jask	23
" Fao	7	" Gwader	25
" Mahomrah	7	" Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	8	Arrives BOMBAY Oct.	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

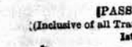
The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Sheill, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	52	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14-10	With food.
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA " on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on Board.

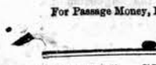
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.) THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER "GLAMORGAN,"

1,514 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.



THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 14	per doz.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs. 24	per doz.
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller & Co.)	Rs. 22	per doz.
Frene and Rogee (superior quality)	" 30	"

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876. Sept.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GERELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA ... 3107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA 2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA 2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA ... 2292	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.v.
TRINACRIA ... 1107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
" CEDLWALL HALL " 30th September.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE " 11th October.
" TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to The Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 11th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a PICK-UP GAME THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Memon Hajee Vaeedena Cassum has contracted to buy from Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, all that piece or parcel of ground known by the name of Lotunwadi, in Vezasteo, at Malim, on Lady Jamsetjee Road, together with a Bungalow assessed under No. 30, with all the outhouses. The land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 317. The same is bounded on the east by Lady Jamsetjee Road, on the west by the Oart and property of Noor Mahomed Hajee Esea, on the north by the Mahim Bazar Lane, and on the south by the property of Goolam Mohideen Penker. All persons having any claim by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance, sale, grant or otherwise on the said property are hereby cautioned and warned to give notice in writing of their claim to the Undersigned, the purchaser, at his house No. 88, old Memonwada, Gowli Molla Street, without the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 19th day of August 1866.

હાજી વાગ્મેદીના કાયમ.

i. e. MEMON HAJEE VAEEDENA CASSUM.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK,
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to Noon of the 26th instant, for laying down a PIPE DRAIN and connections in the DOOKURWADDY LANE and METALLING the roadway thereof.

Copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from this Office on payment of Eight Annas.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 19th August 1876.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

ON and from date and until further notice the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the above Society will not hold themselves or the Society RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted on account of or in the name of the said Society by any person or persons belonging to or connected with the COMMITTEES of the BOMBAY DISTRICT of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India; the said District Committee being suspended from taking any part in the affairs or management of the Society.

By Order,
F. F. ATKINS,
General Secretary.

Allahabad, 18th August 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of LUXMON APPASETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GODAVARIBAI, the Widow and GUNPAT LUXMON, the Son, the Executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of the abovenamed applicants to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for grant to them of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased as the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will.—Dated this 19th August 1876.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Applicants' Attorney.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld)., BOMBAY.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

In hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at

Cash.

Per lb. Tin ..... Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY,
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,

PONDICHERRY,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

LONG COMMONS,
INDIANAS.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
(*The Indian Havannah par excellence.*)

In drawing attention to his present stock of Cheroots and Cigars Mr. NEUBERG would respectfully beg to mention that they are without exception the very finest he has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LISTS APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,590 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVEDORE PARTNER (Rs. 1,000) REQUIRED. Apply "SILENT," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, FOUR GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, with separate Kitchen, near Grant Road Railway Station, West, Rent Rs. 40. Apply "J.," care of this Paper.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	
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Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
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All Gold Band Bracelets	Rs. 50 to 100
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH AUGUST 1876.

THE dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market which commenced on Thursday has become more marked since, the sales on Friday having only reached 10,000 bales and yesterday 6,600 bales. As yet, however, the only change in spot prices is a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid. Orleans, while arrivals are apparently unaltered, G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause June shipment *vía* Cape being quoted at 4¼d. per lb. That we should see a reaction of some kind after the activity of the past three weeks, was only to be expected, however strong the statistical position might be, but the relapse in the Eastern Exchanges is an additional reason for a quieter feeling, as although the Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was said to be steady and 40's Mule Twist was quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher, there can be little doubt that the demand for goods will very quickly be affected by the depreciation of the rupee. Prices, however, are at too moderate a level to admit of any material decline, more especially in Surats of which, not only are visible supplies small, but the prospects of the next crop are sufficiently unfavourable to cause grave anxiety.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant, compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total supply of all kinds..	1,980,000	2,012,930	2,168,740
„ „ Surats	650,000	918,540	996,489
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	818,000	887,190	910,230
Do. London.....	37,000	79,184	114,910
American Afloat.....	40,000	14,000	41,000
E. Indian „	290,000	344,000	346,000
	1,185,000	1,324,374	1,412,140
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 5-16d	7¾d.	8 7-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4¼d.	4¾d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	2½d.	3¼d.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	9,000	1,000	5,600
„ Exports to U.K.	7,000	1,000	9,000
„ „ Continent ..	...	3,000	...
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,107,000	3,459,400	3,768,909
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,975,000	1,815,000	1,829,000
„ „ Continent „	1,228,000	839,000	955,000
„ Stocks at the Ports.....	139,000	87,000	125,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, with the one exception of Ferozepore Rapeseed which has advanced a further 6d. per quarter.

Consols are still quoted at 96¾ and French Rentes at 106½. Enfaced Rupee Paper has given way again, influenced doubtless by the drop in Silver. Fours are now quoted at £84, a decline of £1-10 ; Fours-and-a-half at £85, a decline of 10s. ; and Fives-and a-half at £88, a fall of £1 since Thursday. In Indian Bank shares the movements during the week appear to have been very slight. Orientals are quoted at £42-10, a fall of 10s., Chartered Mercantile at £25, a rise of 10s., while Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai are unaltered at £15 and £26 per share respectively.

The reaction in the price of Silver has now regularly set in and as we anticipated throughout, it promises to be even more rapid than the advance. On Thursday it was known from private telegrams that the quotation, although given by Reuter at 53¾d. had really receded to 53½d. and while Reuter in their Friday's message still quoted 53¾d. more than one private message gave it at 51½d., per oz., no buyers, a decline of 1¾d. or 3¼ per cent in one day, which is confirmed in Reuter's message of to-day. We further learn through Reuter that in addition to the £250,000 of Council drafts which Government offer at 1s. 9d. per Rupee, they invite tenders for £500,000 on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, anticipating in their anxiety to secure high rates, the usual period by a fortnight. Their anticipations in that direction, however, have little chance of being realised, as the fall in silver, the increased offerings of Council drafts, and the cessation of the demand for China, have all combined to-day to convert the decline already started in STERLING EXCHANGE here into a complete collapse. From the opening of business this morning, houses and banks, but the latter more especially, have shown the utmost anxiety to buy bills at almost any rate, but without so far as we can learn leading to a single transaction. With the banks all buyers and no mercantile paper offering whatever, it has not been a question of rate but simply an entire absence of sellers, and as this, although perhaps in a more modified form, is likely to be the position for some time to come, so far as this market is concerned, it is difficult to estimate how far the decline may be carried. It is now very evident that the temporary demand from China was the sole basis on which the late rise took place, and not only has this ceased, but from what we can learn it has been overdone, and from a source of strength seems likely to become a cause of increased weakness. As already said it is difficult under these circumstances to form an estimate of the extent of the decline, but the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts will be a pretty good guide. That is to say if they are allotted at all, as we fancy, the discrepancy between the rates offered and the ideas of Government will be somewhat startling.

To our thinking unless another sudden change comes over the aspect of things, tenders are more likely to be under than over 1s. 7d., and so far as Government is concerned it is fortunate that they have succeeded in placing so much of their paper at the high rates. Reliable quotations to-day are not possible, the nearest we can give for Bank Bills being 1s. 7¼d. for demand, 1s. 7¾d. for 3 months' sight and 1s. 7⅞ for 6 months' sight, while there is no quotation whatever for Credits and Documents.

On Calcutta we quote demand at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and lower. We call, Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ¾ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 1[illegible] to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day owing to the Hindoo holidays, and for the same reason there has been nothing doing in COTTON and PIECE GOODS.

FREIGHTS are quite nominal both by steam and sail.

COALS, owing to the decline in Exchange, have undergone a sudden re-action and there are now no sellers at an advance of Re. 1 per ton from the lowest point touched last week.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th August compared with that for 8th August :—

LIABILITIES.	8th August. Rs. A. P.	15th August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,44,387 9 9	16,44,387 9 9
Treasury Balance	3,47,36,891 9 4	3,47,12,636 0 8
Other Deposits	2,02,41,267 6 4	2,09,25,208 5 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,85,153 12 4	2,24,649 13 11
Sundries	5,92,743 0 2	5,79,775 12 3
Rs.	7,76,03,188 3 11	7,80,86,573 8 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,57,39,156 13 6	1,55,91,526 3 6
Loans on Govt. Securities ...	51,06,834 10 4	47,73,659 6 2
Credits on ditto ...	40,45,618 6 7	39,83,743 15 11
Bills Discounted.....	1,81,06,843 10 7	1,67,55,719 10 0
Balances with other Banks	4,84,740 6 1	5,95,201 12 1
Bullion	14,796 7 0	14,796 7 0
Dead Stock	10,52,542 7 4	10,50,407 8 2
Stamps	10,757 7 10	10,774 9 4
Sundries.....	5,72,844 4 5	5,50,179 7 6
Cash at Head Office	1,35,11,543 4 0	1,41,61,886 14 3
Do. at Branches	1,90,24,180 6 3	2,05,90,724 10 0
Rs.	7,76,03,188 3 11	7,80,86,573 8 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SIEVE BLOOM, 815 tons, Captain G. Scott, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 20,921½ cwts. linseed.

THE SHIP IVANHOE, 1,610 tons, Captain B. Harriman, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 33,269 Indian maunds and 36½ seers salt, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on the 19th instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 939 tons, Captain G. L. Watson arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, (April 29th), with a cargo of 5113 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. DECCA, 1,330 tons, Captain A. Irvine, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Colombo.—Mr. Johnson. From Carwar.—Mr. Yates and four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Orman, sailed on the 19th instant for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Kernsander and nine children, Mr. Martin, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Swanston, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jones, Mr. Warren and E. servant.

THE HALL LINE s. s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain T. W. Tellson, sailed on the 19th instant for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Rait, Captain Hare, Revd. and Mrs. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Cheeky, Mr. and Mrs. White, and twelve deck passengers for Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Decca (s)	Irvine.....	Calcutta, July 26.
	Louisa	Watson	Liverpool, Apr 29.
20	Trincoria (s).....	Hutchison ...	Glasgow, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Inspector	Erskine	Rangoon.
	Akola (s)	William	Kurrachee.
	Brankoom Hall(s)...	Tellson	Liverpool.
	China (s)	Orman	Australia, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Ivanhoe, Harriman, Calcutta.
Sieve Bloom, Scott, Hull.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Ship Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

15	Busheer (s)	Loutit	Ra goon, Aug 11.
	Rajpootana	Lewis.....	Moulmein, Aug 7.
	Chyebassa.....	Cosens	London, July 6.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

15	Royal George	.....	.....
16	Eldorado (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Oonyia (s)	.....	.....
	Cingalese	.....	.....
	Sunbeam	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

17	Goa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Night Hawk	.....	Mauritius via Cey[illegible]
18	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	.....	Cocanada.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

16	Prince Arthur	.....	Coast.
	Choice	.....	Cocanada.
	Kheirie (s)	.....	Calcutta.
17	Landowne	.....	Sonapore.
	Scootra (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Night Hawk	.....	Calcutta.
18	Goa (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—1 cask paint, Anderson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton—12 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Renown s—20 casks sheet zinc, Hassumally Cassumjee ; 51 bundles iron buckets, scruffully Mohomedaly ; 10 cases glass ware, John S Elmore and Co ; 25 bottles quicksilver, Vithoodass Anur Hall.
Deccan s—24 cases champagne, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co ; 45 bottles quick silver, Monarjee Nathaji ; 4 cases toys, and 2 cases soap, Ismail Abdool Rehman ; 17 cases candles, Saraffally Heptoola ; 3 cases silver plate glass, B W Pathuck and Co ; 5 cases copper sheets and 50 cases yellow metal sheets, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bottles quicksilver, Tooveedass Khimjee.
Branksome Hall s—30 casks China clay, M M Mody and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brankesome Hall s—23 bales hemp, Lilladhur Pursotum ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Florence Trait—31 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—2 boxes silver coins, Ebr m Noordin and Co ; 5 boxes silver bars and 1 box silver coins, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mamed ; 19 bales twist, A Hajibhoy ; 145 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium and 12 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 54 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 cases opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron ; 88 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 683 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 35 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co ; 29 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 11 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 8 chests opium, S & D B Futtaha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 16 chests opium, Ganeshdass Thacurseedass ; 6 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 60 boxes silver bars, The French Bank.

HIGH COURT.—21ST AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Fatar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Bovey.

LONG CAUSES.

204-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moriidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Mungoomal Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.
315-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee K vs Fatima Soolan Bocum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
320-76—In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abd ol Satar Hajee Mahomed.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Bhugeeah Boghoona :—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Manekjee and P—Sooorjee To un and others vs Sodhe Vaikont Appa :—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Omer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lyn h and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

87-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlingapa Bussappa vs Frajee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
103-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors Mr. OSBISTON and Mr. GOSTLING.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Meerasi Firaz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.
Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—L. Fetcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
276-76—Rimmington, Hore and Langley—Sunsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahi bhoy Allabhboy—Crawford and Bovey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sanda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George Wilcry—Mr Inverarity.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Haumantram B vs Rajashew Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 19.

Dann, Surg Major, By Medl Dept, on sick leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Bernard, Major, Bl 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Cochrane, Lt Col, By Comst, Deolalee, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 20.

Dann, Surg Major, By Medl Dept, on sick leave, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th August 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
22nd Regt N I—Maj W Jacob, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Command vice Capt De L B F Woodridge, 1st Wing S Bn 1st Grenadiers, to officiate as Wing Officer, as a temporary arrangement, and during the absence of Maj Wade.
24th Regt N I—Jemadar Shaik Hossain, to be Native Adjt, vice Jemadar S aik Adum promoted, dated 9th Aug 1876.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following transfers of R A Officers have been made :—
Lt J E H Orr, 6th Bde, to No 5 Batty, 5th Bde ; Lt G H Battleston, 6th Bde, to No 1 Batty, 5th Bde ; Lt A Chambers, 6th Bde, to No 5 Batty, 5th Bde ; Lt E A Burrows, 6th Bde, to No 2 Batty, 2nd Bde ; Lt C H Crofton, 6th Bde, to No 4 Batty, 23rd Bde ; Lt N B Ingefield, 13th Bde, to B Batty, 9th Bde ; and Lt F J Murphy, 8th Bde, to C Batty, 4th Bde.
With reference to G G G No 527, 15th inst, Maj Burnett, 2nd Batn 15th Foot, is posted to the Poona Bde.
Capt F E Ebden, S C, has gone through a course of Musketry Instruction at Hythe and has obtained a first class certificate extra.
The following Order is confirmed :—
1851, Sept N I—Regtl Order, dated 9th Aug 1876, directing Lt Penton, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Engineers—Maj J H Bedford, in India, for four months, on private affairs, in extension or 60 days' privilege leave.
55th Foot—Lt C H Smith, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.
66th Foot—Lt B H Robart (adjt) to Bombay, from 13th Aug 1876, for 3 days, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.
Army Medical Dept—Surg J Fraser, to remain in England, from 11th July to 10th Oct 1876, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 16.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr E Grey, Dist and Sessions Judge of Gya, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Mr W F Mosman, or until further orders.
Mr G J B T Dalton, Offg Depy Comr, Cooch Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the third grade of Depy Comrs, with effect from the 23rd June last.
Mr J Were Edgar, C S, D py Comr of Darjeeling, is appointed to act in the second grade of Depy Comrs during the absence, on deputation, of Lt Col B W D Morton, or until further orders.
Mr J Anderson, Offg Depy Comr for Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the second grade of Depy Comrs from the 24th June to the 4th Aug.
The Lt-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Henry Moore Hancock to be Lt of the "B" or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lt Walker, deceased.
The Lt-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr William Moore Hancock to be a Sub-Lt of the "B" or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Sub-Lt Heips, resigned.
Mr C P L Macaulay is appointed to be on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat until further orders, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the Office of Under Secy to the Govt of Bl to Mr J Crawfurd.
Mr N S Alexander, Mag and Collr of Tipperah, is allowed leave for 3 months and 20 days from the 14th inst, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is appointed to be Mag and Collr of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr N S Alexander, or until further orders.
Mr J F Bradbury, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah from the date on which he may take charge from Mr T E Coxhead.
The services of Mr W F McDonell, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.
Capt H M Hannay, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Patna, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 20th inst, under Sec 21, Chapt V VI of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr W F Smith, Asst Supt of Police, Patna, is appointed to act as Asst Supt of Police in that Dist during the absence, on leave, of Capt H M Ramsay, or until further orders.
Mr C P Gouldsbury, Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Maldah, during the absence on leave, of Mr F Platts, or until further orders.
Mr C H Bompas, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Backergunge, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C P Crouch, or until further orders.
Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough per S S Nepaul on the 20th July last.
Mr W F Downing, of the Bengal Educational Service, reported his departure per S S Nepaul on the 26th July last.
The Rev H Tucker is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Beerbhoom.
Surgn C H Joubert, M D, Offg Civil Surgn of Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under Sec 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr J Hamilton, Assistant Apothecary, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, under the orders of the 11th May last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 17th idem, is cancelled.
Surgn J W A Cumming is appointed temporarily to act as Civil Surgn of Hooghly on being relieved of his duties as Offg Civil Surgn of Hazareebagh.
Dr W J Mountain, M R C S, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Banka during the absence, on furlough, of Dr H C Connolly, or until further orders.
Surgn Patrick Alexander Weir is appointed to act as 2nd Resident Surgn of the Presidency General Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Surgn S C Mackenzie, or until further orders.
Mr J A Crawford, Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the Central Committee of of Management for the Economic Museum, Calcutta, with effect from the 5th inst.

NOTICES TO A CORRESPONDENT.

SEVERAL respectable gentlemen in Oomraottee have written to us with regard to the communication recently sent to us by a person calling himself "Traveller." We have no doubt whatever that these gentlemen are right in what they say, and that the intention of Mr. A. B. Byrne, the name which we received with the letter from "Traveller," was to hoax the editor of this paper into publishing as a *bona fide* statement a statement which was only a singularly offensive allusion to an officer and his wife. We have the less hesitation in publishing the name when we remember that a short time ago we received a letter from Oomraottee and a subsequent telegram from the same person asking us not to publish it, as it was a hoax. It would thus appear that hoaxing newspaper editors seems to be considered capital sport by some fools ; and as we are determined that the practice shall be stopped as far as lies in our power, we give Mr. Byrne's name the publicity it deserves. If correspondents decline to treat the conductors of newspapers honestly and in good faith, they must not expect to be dealt with tenderly when they are found out.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DODD—ANDERSON—August 19th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Charles A. Dodd, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Margaretta, daughter of Arthur Anderson, Esq., M. D., C. B., Inspector General, Her Majesty's Hospitals, retired.

DEATH.

FLETCHER—August 20th, at Malabar Hill, Lancelot Henry, the infant son of Lancelot Fletcher, aged 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—August 14th, at Arrooh, Sarun, the wife of F. Murray, Esq., of Barhooah Factory, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—August 15th, at 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Robertson, Free Church Mission, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOMFRAY—August 14th, at Khundwa, of fever, Alice Jane, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Homfray, Storekeeper Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, aged 4 years and 8 months.
WORKMAN—August 4th, at Lunaikhal, Cachar, Nathaniel Thomas Workman.
WILSON—August 9th, at Meerut, John William Castle, youngest son of the late John Adrian Wilson, formerly Postmaster of Meerut, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

"THE Roof of the World!" This name for the great Central Asian plateau has a poetic ring in it which makes Englishmen turn with mingled awe and curiosity towards that grand and mysterious region. Few people know the gigantic difficulties that have to be overcome before the Roof of the World can be reached. There are strange perils to be encountered at every step ; walls of ice have to be surmounted ; wild mountain torrents crossed ; tracks among fields of snow discovered ; bridle-paths overhanging terrific precipices traversed ; and the risks to be taken of being wrapped in impenetrable mists at an altitude of several miles, and far above the highest Alp in Europe, or buried in a whirlwind of snow. Difficulties like these would be sufficient to deter most men from climbing to the Roof of the World over its grand and terrible Himalayan battlements. What, therefore, will be thought of Mrs. Russell, the lady who has this year succeeded in performing a feat so splendid ? Her bravery and determination cannot be overpraised. All we can say is that we are proud that the lady is an Englishwoman who for the first time has braved the torrents, the precipices and the glaciers that make the journey between India and Kashgar a tremendous undertaking. Surely the following extracts from a letter received in Bombay from Mr. Thos. Russell, the Yarkand traveller, will give a vivid idea of the difficulties and dangers of travelling in those regions of eternal snow. Once again they bear witness to the undaunted and indomitable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race that laughs equally at perils of flood and field and risks of life and limb :—"We left—that is, Mrs. R. and myself—Srinuggur on the 6th July and reached Leh in Ladak on the 16th. The bridges from Noorla village were all swept away by the heavy floods of water caused by the melting snows as well as by the unusually heavy rains which were such as are seldom seen in Ladak. In crossing the torrent at Noorla on a very primitive bridge Mrs. R. and all the Bôts were nearly carried away into the Indus, and Mrs. R. continued in fainting fits for some hours arising from the fright while I caught a terrible cold from jumping into the snow-fed torrent with only pyjamas on to help them.

"At Leh we found the Ameer's envoy, Syud Khan Yakoob, on his way to the Governor-General at Simla, and I had a long talk with him. One thing is certain—commerce from England's side has become a fact, and the sooner we have a Political Resident at Kashgar the better. The Ameer's envoy lost one of his sepoys in crossing the Nubra river, and a Hadji was also swept away in one of the mountain torrents in the Kardong ravine. Knowing this and hearing that my caravans were detained at the Shyok river at the bottom of the Sasser Pass, I determined to cross the Kardong Pass, 17,500 feet high, into the Nubra valley and thence on to the Sasser so as to join and push on the caravans in safety by being present when crossing the swollen rivers. On the afternoon of the 28th, Mrs. R., Mr. Hyde, and myself left Leh and made the ascent of the pass up to the base of the steep ascent of the mountain, reaching that place (15,000 feet high) at 7 P.M. On the following morning we got up on yaks, as ponies cannot cross the pass laden, and reached the summit (17,500 feet) at 7 A. M. Imagine the scene if you can—before us lay an immense glacier resting on the mountain of frozen snow from base to summit—then came the descent. Three Bôts surrounded Mrs. R., and after many falls—some pretty serious—we reached the bottom in safety. Mrs. R. was, as you may guess, completely knocked up, but I kept her lips moist as well as our own by frequent applications of snow to eat. It was a curious sight to look back and see our followers ploughing over the glacier and hanging on by the horses' tails, legs, and bodies. One false step would have sent them to the bottom and killed them outright, and glad was I that we came through it so well.

"When we reached the village of Kardong, a heavy thunderstorm came and it rained heavily, but next day it was fair though cloudy, and we struck our camp, marched down the ravine towards the valley of Nubra, and got to the river at half past two P.M. Drew in his work 'Jummoo and Kashmir' gives a very faithful description of the Nubra valley. The river was tremendously swollen, and the passage across, in an old ferry boat, anything but a safe or pleasant one. Indeed, when swimming our horses across the river Mrs. R.'s was carried away by the current and we gave him up as lost. Fortunately he struck ground about a mile down the river at a wild and precipitous part of the mountain range, and it took 14 Bôts with very hard labour and ropes all the following day to get him away and up the mountain, a fearful ascent, and very glad were we to see both horse and men safely on the top at last. I have got 200 yaks to go on to Sasser for my caravans, which have to recross the river and mountains, which form another glacier, but I hope to get them all safely to Leh during the month. Excepting a few natural alarms, Mrs. R. is well, and I feel very proud to see her sitting beside me in these almost unknown regions ; the first English woman who has crossed into the Nubra valley over a pass of 17,500 feet." Well, indeed, do such pioneers of British interests deserve the fullest success and reward. We should say that Mrs. Russell has claims to be considered the most adventurous lady traveller of the day. We agree with Mr. Russell that the time has come when British interests should be represented at Kashgar by a Resident ; there should also be one at Cabul ; but we shall take another opportunity of referring to these questions.

LORD NORTHBROOK is plunging into home politics in right good earnestness ; and the fact that he returned to England from India under a cloud of some kind does not appear to have affected his vivacity in the least. He has made several long speeches during the Parliamentary Session, and now when honourable members and peers have fled to the country to listen to the hoarse cry of the grouse instead of to each other's opinions, he has been taking a Falmouth audience into his confidence with respect to the relations existing between the Mahomedans of Turkey and the Mahomedans of India. His Lordship would appear to be of opinion that, however much certain politicians may endeavour to make the sympathy of Turkish and Indian Mahomedans a stalking-horse for the argument that England should repeat her Crimean policy and preserve Turkey with English blood and money, there is really no ground for believing that the ordinary Indian Mahomedan cares a rap for his brother in Roum. Lord Northbrook is partially right, and he is partially wrong. A small section of Mahomedans in India profess to have a great interest in Turkey. In Bombay we have lately had letters published in English newspapers and in Mussulman papers, lamenting that a confederation of Christians seemed likely to be about to throw the Turks back into Asia. We have had appeals for pecuniary assistance for the Sultan from these people. We have also had a profusion of nasty epithets, couched in choice oriental imagery, hurled at Christian dogs, infidels, and such like people. But this movement to create a sympathy between Indian and Turkish Mahomedans is, we believe, confined among one or two crazy or Quixotic individuals, at the head of which appears to be that eccentric Mussulman, educationist Goolam Mahomed Moonshee. So far as the people are concerned who are using the Indian Mussulman press to create a pro-Turkish feeling, there is undoubtedly a connection of some kind between Mahomedan India and Mahomedan Turkey ; and to that extent Lord Northbrook is wrong in declaring that English policy towards Turkey can have no effect in India. But as we believe that the attempt to create a strong Mahomedan pro-Turkey feeling in this country has proved almost abortive, some flowery sympathy but very little money being alone forthcoming, we think that the late Viceroy is right in the main, and that England should go straightforward with whatever policy she has in hand without being influenced by the opinions of a few dozen Indian Mahomedans. Moreover, as our Anglo-Indian correspondent pointed out in a recent letter to us from London, England could expect very little sympathy from India in return for any exertion she might make on behalf of Mahomedanism in Europe. In the Crimean peninsula England did a good deal for Turkey—more than Turkey is ever likely to have done for her again by a Christian power ; but did England's sacrifices on that occasion prevent the deeds of 1857 ? At a time when English power was hanging in the balance in India, was there the slightest symptom of a desire to help us on the part of the Mahomedan community as a grateful return for what English blood and money had achieved on behalf of the only Mahomedan kingdom in Europe ? No—there was not. Therefore England's policy in Turkish affairs should be conducted with regard to its own inherent merits ; and the foolish attempts of a few persons who ought to know better than strive to stir up political feeling in India should be treated with the indifference they deserve. The idea of making Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, or persons like him, a factor in England's Imperial policy ! It is too absurd to be discussed.

EVEN as a sensible man is staggered at the waste of a spendthrift, so is an American visiting these parts, and who writes to us to give us his impressions, surprised at the reckless manner in which the English inhabitant of Bombay disregards all means of making his life comfortable, and enjoying what he delights to call "his exile from his native land." To one accustomed, for instance, to the comforts and conveniences of hotel life in the States, it appears marvellous that any set of rational beings can exist for any length of time in that dismal iron pile called Watson's Hotel. The funereal repasts laid out in an apartment that would suit admirably as a dry-store or bowling alley ; the melancholy, uninviting, and mysterious dishes similar to those turned out by cooks on board some of our mail-steamers ; the inevitable, uneatable concoction called curry ; the desponding look of manager, guests, and attendants ; the absence of light, life, cheerfulness, and conversation, make existence a bugbear, and the sound of the dinner bell a thing to look forward to with fear and trembling. In the States, too, there is a popular bun (judging from hotel life here,) no doubt an erroneous impression, that a bath is a refreshing, health-giving, cleanly and (particularly in a hot climate) a necessary arrangement. One can get more luxurious washing in a day travelling in a railway car in America than can be obtained by a week's patient watching and waiting about in the lobbies of the abovenamed palatial residence. Speaking of railway cars, too, nothing but the sternest necessity would induce our American friend to again attempt the journey from Bombay to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 600 miles, and small in comparison to the distances travelled in America for purposes of pleasure only. Under what different circumstances are the journeys in the two countries performed ! In America, all is orderly, trim, clean and neat, with good carriages and sleeping accommodation, good attendance, plenty to eat and drink to refresh the inner man, and plenty of water wherewithal to wash the outward man, and plenty of books, papers and genial conversation to amuse and console the social man. In India one is poked into a fusty, stuffy carriage, built with little regard to the climate for which it is intended, with a knife board on strings to sleep on ; there are a struggle and a toss up, at the stopping places, between the desire for a wash and the necessity of eating a greasy dinner ; and it is only after a weary and sleepless night in one's clothes, that the used up traveller is eventually delivered at his journey end in a fearfully hungry, dirty, savage, and generally dilapidated state. Of course these are only the ravings of an American *jealous* of the British, but we will take another instance of the manner in which Bombay people tolerate discomfort. There can be no doubt that next to the small towns in the most remote parts of China, Bombay is worse off for public vehicles than any other place in the world ; at all events any one who has been in America must admit that the driver of a hack buggy with a machine such as that in which the inhabitants of this island are so proud and happy to drive about, would not make a colossal fortune if he were transplanted to the streets of New York ; unless, indeed, a speculator got hold of him and placed him in a museum. A visit to Breach Candy made in a buggy in the middle of a bright Bombay May day, on which occasion the fare, following the British resident's example when visiting, was arrayed in a stove-pipe hat, white waistcoat, blue coat with brass buttons, and a clean "biled rag," and the driver was arrayed in nothing to speak of save the skin

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMER MALACCA.

MADRAS, 20TH AUGUST.

The British India steamer Malacca, Hansard commander, on her voyage from Calcutta to Galle, with a cargo of rice, has become a total wreck a few miles to the northward. It is rumoured that seven lives have been lost by drowning.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 19TH AUGUST.

In the *Gazette of India* of to-day Mr. Lyall is permitted to proceed to England for six months on duty, with effect from the date he relinquishes charge of his office of Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana.

Colonel William Paske retires from the service, accepting commutation allowance.

It is notified that the Sea Customs Revenue shall henceforth be administered in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; all communications relating thereto being addressed to that Department. The standing rule that no measure intended to cause increase or decrease of any item in the public revenue shall be considered otherwise than in consultation with the Financial Department will, however, apply specially to duties raised by Sea Customs.

Rain fall to date 68 inches.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 19TH AUGUST.

Indian Public Opinion announces that Sir Lewis Pelly will be the next Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Virulent cholera has appeared at Jummoo, 21 and 12 deaths on the 11th and 12th instant respectively have occurred.

The Yarkand Envoy reached Srinuggur on the 13th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

In a speech made by Lord Northbrook at Falmouth yesterday, His Lordship declared that if it was supposed our policy towards the Porte might affect our power in India, such supposition was purely imaginary. Allusion was made to the recent fall in silver, and he expressed approval of the decision of Her Majesty's Government in not attempting any remedy to counteract the fall.

THE RETURN OF PRINCE MILAN TO BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, 18TH AUGUST.

A strong peace movement has set in here since the return of Prince Milan.

A CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

A Circular of General Ristich accuses the Turks of ravaging the occupied districts. The Turks make similar accusations against the Servians.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir Richard Temple has been gazetted to a Baronetcy.

THE MONTENEGRIN VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST.

The Turkish defeat by the Montenegrins is confirmed with great loss to the Turks in consequence of the latter being unprovided with artillery.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, 19TH AUGUST.

A financial crisis has broken out in Portugal and several banks have stopped payment.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	85,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	14,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	23,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	10,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	818,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	107,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	37,000	do.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera.....	4 1/4 d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1 1/2
8 1/2 lbs. do.	7-1 1/2
40s Mule Twist.....	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96 3/8
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106 1/2
Bar Silver	53 3/8

LINE REPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 19TH AUGUST, 11-5 A.M.

H. M.'s Rifleman, from Galle, arrived yesterday.

GALLE, 19TH AUGUST, 2-40 P.M.

French steamer Ava, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 20TH AUGUST, 2-10 P.M.

French mail steamer Hooghly, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 80, barometer 29·91 Fall of rain 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 12-26 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N W., N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77. Fall of rain 37 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. N. W strong, thermometer 82. Fall of rain 15 cents.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE following is the Proclamation issued at Simla on Friday last:—

As Viceroy and Governor General of India I hereby publish, for the information of the Governors, Administrators, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Peoples of this Empire, the subjoined Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland on the Twenty-seventh day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six; together with a Royal Proclamation, dated at the Court of Windsor the Twenty-eighth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, in the Thirty-ninth Year of Her Majesty's reign transmitted to this Government by the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India in His Lordship's Despatch No. 70 of the 13th July 1876. Moreover, I now publicly notify, under this my hand and seal, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the First day of January 1877, an Imperial assemblage for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced Her Majesty to make to Her Sovereign Style and Titles an addition specially intended to mark Her Majesty's interest in this great Dependency of Her Crown, and Her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and the Peoples of India. To this assemblage I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Heads of Administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian Dominions, as well as those Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles in whose persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the present, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire. I shall forthwith issue such orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all Her Majesty's subjects in India, to manifest the affection they cherish for their august Sovereign by public rejoicing and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

Dated at Simla, this Eighteenth Day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six.

LYTTON.

THE great assemblage at Delhi, announced in the Viceroy's Proclamation, will doubtless prove to be one of the grandest ceremonial displays that have ever taken place in India. The ceremony has been roughly sketched by a contemporary who thinks that it will not be an ordinary durbar. An entirely new progamme will obviate all difficulties about seats and precedence. The ceremony will take place, not in a tent, but on the open plain. Round the throne of the Viceroy will be grouped a series of daises representing the various provinces, in a great semicircle. Behind the throne fifteen thousand troops will be drawn up. The proceedings will last about a week. The Viceroy will make his grand entry into the camp at Christmas. Visits of ceremony, races, games, and entertainments of all sorts will occupy the next few days, and New Year's Day, as announced above, has been happily chosen for the grand Proclamation. The Government has resolved that no temporary financial embarrassment shall interfere with the proper celebration of the forthcoming event, which deserves all the attractive surroundings that can be collected together for the occasion.

It would perhaps be interesting to the Europeans of this country to know that a man under the influence of drink recently fell down of his own accord and died almost immediately in or near a dhurumsala at Tanna, and on a *post mortem* examination being made at the request of the police, the Civil Surgeon found that he had ruptured his spleen and died of internal hæmorrhage and gave a certificate to that effect. Suppose this drunken man had been in the street and had molested an unfortunate European while passing, and had in consequence been over so gently pushed aside and had fallen, the career of that European might have been blasted for ever, and his liberty for years might affected. The native papers would have been filled with "Another brutal outrage by an European," and his life or liberty would have been demanded in return by the irascible crew of editors. Judges and magistrates should take such cases as the one under notice into their most serious consideration.

A FEW days ago, the *Madras Mail* published a letter from a native called "Observer," who practically accused Englishmen of murdering natives without being in return dealt with according to law and justice. Our contemporary very properly called "Observer's" statements in question, and asked him to bring forward proofs of them. As was quite to be expected, "Observer" gives a shuffling and unsatisfactory answer. He obtained, he says, his information from "three independent sources." What these sources are he does not choose to state; for, although a gentleman possessing such strong feelings as he does of indignation against the oppression of poor natives by European tyrants might have been expected to speak the truth and shame the devil, he excuses himself from substantiating his statements with the paltry reasons that if he did he would be able to get no more "information" and would be a "marked man." We may therefore, conclude that "Observer's" three independent sources are three independent lies: malicious lies, too, as they betray the spirit which has lately been rampant in the native press, of making seriously distorted or absolutely false charges against the European community in order to excite race antipathies.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* rakes up some stories about the Prince of Wales' companions in India, more particularly in Bombay. He says:—"*Apropos* of the 'Prince of Wales' lot, as Mr. Tattenham irreverently calls them when alluding to H. R. H.'s companions in India, my private correspondents send me home some very queer stories of that tour, which afforded such unmixed pleasure to you all. I know that you in the great Presidency of Bengal affect to ignore all that occurs in Bombay: but, perhaps, you can tell me whether it is true that the very dull, imbecile old man, who enjoys the place of privileged jester and buffoon in ordinary to the Royal Family, actually behaved not only like an idiot—that is natural—but like a 'cad,' while in that city. The 'man in the street' says that he grossly insulted the wife of an English clergyman, and, after venturing on the thinnest of ice, escaped from his position by telling the outraged lady, who indignantly observed that she was the wife of a clergyman. 'He ought to be a Bishop, *my dear* ought to be a Bishop.' Is it true, also, that a very pretty woman, who was—of course, by some unaccountable oversight—omitted from the invitations to the Cave of Elephanta, was reinstated in her rights because she was lucky enough to meet a member of the Royal party only the night before the *fete*? These stories and many others, even less suitable to the columns of the *Englishman*, have afforded immense stock in trade to London gossips. Of course, people will say anything, but I believe my information to be perfectly accurate concerning the very free and easy manners of the Prince's 'following,' excepting only poor Sir Bartle Frere and Canon Duckworth, who must have felt like salmon on gravel walk."

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE new warrant for increasing the pay of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers comes into force in India next month.

IT is reported by a contemporary that Professor Monier Williams is coming out to India again for the purpose of visiting Madras.

LORD LAWRENCE is said to be suffering severely from cataract. Indeed, when the last mail left, his general health was so indifferent as to occasion considerable anxiety to his friends.

COLONEL MALLESON, the ex-guardian of the young Maharajah of Mysore, is now in Calcutta, and is said to be engaged on a new history of that province, which is expected to be out by the commencement of next year.

A CONTEMPORARY states that Colonel C. Thompson, Commanding the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry at Baroda, proceeded on Wednesday last, under telegraphic orders, to Poona. Mr. Melville is believed to have gone there also.

MDLLE FRANZINI, a lady bicyclist, has excited much admiration in Sydney and Melbourne. She sits sideways, and guides the bicycle much more easily than a horse, wheeling in and out amidst champagne bottles, close together, and their tops in flames.

THE *Punjab Courier* is informed by private letters from Cabul that the object of the visit of the Russian Envoy to Cabul is to request permission to establish a Russian trade in Cabul, and to form an alliance, offensive and defensive with the Ameer.

IT is said to be now settled that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will come to India next cold weather, and remain a year or so in the country, some of his time being passed at Simla or one of the hill stations. The Duke's visit to the East is to form part of the practical military education he has been going through for some years past. It is added that before coming out to India, he will in all probability be promoted from his present rank of Major in the 7th Hussars to that of extra, or supernumerary, Lieutenant-Colonel of a cavalry regiment in this country—most likely the 10th Hussars will be the corps selected.

SIR R. GARTH, Chief Justice of Bengal, has been writing a minute on the administration of justice in the mofussil, and rumour in Calcutta says that it will be published, with a preface by the Duke of Sutherland, and annotations by other members of the Prince of Wales' staff! Doubtless the opinion on legal matters of all these matters will be of profound assistance to Lord Salisbury in shaping future questions of Indian policy.

FROM Allahabad we learn that there have been four cholera cases in the 3-21st R. A. stationed there, one woman and three men, and it was therefore moved into camp. Of these, the woman has been discharged from hospital, two cases proved fatal, and the remaining one is progressing favourably. Up to the 18th instant further traces of the disease have been reported either amongst the men in camp, or in the other battery and regiments left in the station.

SHIPMENTS of horses for India from Australia are going on more rapidly than was expected. Mr. Weeks started in the third week in June with about two hundred, including the steeplechaser Athlone, the hurdle-racer Emigrant, a brother to Poodle, and several other very useful animals. Mr. Cox's two horses, The Cid and The Slave, both by Volunteer, have also been sold to go to India, and Messrs. Warren and Lalor have bought several well-bred young Smugglers for the same destination.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, which will sail to-day with the China mail, takes out, in addition to the quantity already stated, sixty boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 1,40,000, for Shanghai, despatched by the French Bank; five boxes silver bars and 1 box coins, valued at Rs. 18,150 for Hongkong, despatched by Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, and 2 boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 12,000, for Hongkong, despatched by Messrs. Ebram Noordin & Co. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 6,74,150.

THE Lucknow paper, the *Indian Standard*, understands that the office of the collector and compiler of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts has been abolished by the Chief Commissioner. This is the first step, we are informed, towards a general reduction in the several Government establishments throughout the province of Oudh, in conformity with the recent instructions received from the Government of India, calling upon the several local Governments to curtail expenditure as much as possible. The Public Works Department is, it is said, put down for a retrenchment of seven thousand rupees from their official budget for Extraordinary Works alone. Other Departments will also have the official shears applied to them almost immediately.

IN the first half of the current year, 418 human beings and 2,306 cattle were killed by wild beasts and snake-bites in the Central Provinces, and the amount paid by Government for the destruction of 1,128 wild beasts was Rs. 12,689. There were 2 persons killed by elephants, 94 by tigers, 13 by leopards, 5 by bears, 11 by wolves, 1 by an hyæna, 35 by other animals, and 257 by snakes; whilst tigers killed 1,070 cattle, leopards and panthers 734, wolves 179, and the other animals and snakes the remainder. No less than 186 tigers were killed, including three man eaters in Sambalpur, 367 leopards, 270 bears, 65 wolves, 229 hyænas, and 11 other animals; but no record of the number of snakes killed is given, nor were any rewards paid for their destruction.

WHEN the Duke of Montrose was married to Miss Graham a few weeks ago, the lady had no fewer than eighteen young ladies in her following, all as a matter of course dressed alike, and all with lockets of a uniform pattern, and of no inconsiderable value. The effect was not pleasing. So many girls, wearing the same bonnets, colours, dress, gloves, fans, and even boots, walking two and two up the church, gave one very much the idea of a ladies' school dressed in extra expensive clothes for some grand occasion. It is not every spinster, observes a contemporary's correspondent, that can land a young and good-looking Duke, not more than twenty-three years of age, upon the banks of matrimony; but the triumph of the fair captor might be less demonstrative, at any rate, in the article of bride's maids.

A TRIAL trip of a new engine, to which were attached two saloon carriages, was made on the 8th instant on the New Indus Valley State Railway. The train ran from Kotree to Saun, a distance of 54 miles. The line was found to be in excellent condition; the last 32 miles had never before been run over. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. W. H. Parker, was present and a party of gentlemen, among them two ladies, celebrated the event in the customary manner. Previous to the train leaving Kurrachee on the day before Sir W. Merewether travelled in it to one station from Kurrachee when the ceremony of "christening" the engine the *Sir William Merewether* was performed by a lady who broke a bottle of champagne on the engine.

TALKING of the Nizam's Prime Minister, writes the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the ignorance of some people, even of the highest rank, respecting all that regards India, is often really astounding. It is not a mere *canard* of the clubs, but an actual fact, that the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Opposition, and who, it is more than probable, will some day or other be Premier of England, asked only a few days ago—"Who is this native Sir Salar Jung of whom we hear so much?" When his Lordship was informed that the individual in question was "the Prime Minister of the Nizam, and one of the two co-regents of the Nizam's dominions during his minority," his rejoinder was—"Yes, that's all very well, but *now tell me who or what the Nizam is?*" And yet the Marquis passes for, and in fact really is, one of the best informed men amongst the aristocracy of England.

THE following telegram from Colombo in reference to the Church crisis in Ceylon, dated 18th August, is published in the *Madras Mail*:—

The licence of the Superintendent of the Cooly Mission is still withheld, those of the other eleven missionaries have been returned.

The Bishop in a letter home to the Church Missionary Committee insists upon having absolute control over the Unsectarian Tamil Mission, and claims for Chaplains the right of interference with schools, and with services. This can never be accepted.

A resolution of the Church Missionary Society in answer to the Bishop of Calcutta, some years ago, refused prelatical control over its lay agents.

Dr. Caldwell has refused Bishop Copleston's request to him to send Tamil Catechists to supersede those of the Church Mission. A few came from Tinnevelly but returned rather than assist in the introduction of Ritualism.

The only defection here is that of one young Tamil schoolmaster.

The large majority of the planters give no encouragement to the Bishop.

A great many Evangelical Churchmen have supported memorials to the Queen and the Ceylon Legislative Council for the disestablishment of the local Church.

The Bishop and his Chaplains favour the system of confession, and are striving to introduce it.

A further importation of Ritualist priests is expected shortly.

The Bishop wants to parcel the country into parishes, and is said to be prepared to spend his own private income, besides large aid from England in carrying out his plans.

The Home Church Committee have telegraphed their support of the missionaries.

Reconciliation is believed to be now impossible.

From this telegram it is very evident that the Colombo dispute can only be extinguished by extinguishing Bishop Copleston; if that needful act be not carried out civil war in the Church of England will probably rage considerably at home as well as in India.

THE purposes for which the General and Executive Committees of the Central Relief Committee of the late Famine in Bengal were appointed having been fulfilled, the Central Relief Committee has been dissolved by a resolution of the Government of Bengal, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th instant. From this resolution we learn that the balance of money left in the hands of the Executive Committee at their last meeting on the 22nd July was Rs. 1,16,252-3-8. Out of this sum the Committee have allotted Rs. 10,000 to the Gorakhpore Orphanage for the support of the orphans received there during the famine. A sum of Rs. 56,300 will further be invested and made over to the District Charitable Society, the income accruing therefrom to be expended in the relief of distressed natives and Europeans in Calcutta. The balance of Rs. 50,000 has been set aside for the Home for destitute female orphans in Calcutta, at present connected with the American Zenana Mission: Rs. 40,000 to be expended in the purchase of a suitable building, and Rs. 10,000 to be capitalized, and the income accruing therefrom to be spent in keeping the building in repair. For the administration of this last-named grant of Rs. 10,000 the Committee have now asked that the Government will act as trustee of the fund; the Government have accepted this offer. The Lieutenant-Governor will arrange that the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police and the Accountant-General for the time being shall be the trustees, and that the fund shall be entered on the Accountant-General's books as a trust fund. The Government solicitor will hereafter be requested to draw up the deed of trust.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Fort William last Monday morning for the trial of Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, (placed in arrest) on the following charges:—Having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, while Superintendent of the Hazareebaugh Jail, under the following instances:—1st. Having at some date subsequent to the 15th October, 1874, erased or caused to be erased a remark written in the margin of page 163, of the Visitors' Book of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh by H. S. Beadon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, consisting of the following word or words to the like effect. viz., "No, I mean re-introduced—H. S. Beadon," with the intention of suppressing from the notice of superior authority the fact that Mr. Beadon had ascertained that a certain new scale of diet for the prisoners had been introduced into the Penitentiary previous to the 16th October, 1874, which fact he, Captain Playfair, had by an entry in the said book on the latter date denied. 2nd. Having with the aforesaid intention acted in contravention of the rules of the Jail Department, and neglected the orders of his departmental superior by not forwarding copy of certain remarks written by Mr. Beadon in the then said book on or about the 28th November, 1874, which record contained an explanation why Mr. Beadon had stated on the 16th October, 1874, by one entry in the said book, that the said new scale of diet had been reintroduced into the Penitentiary, 3rd. Having on the 20th February, 1875, with the aforesaid intention previous to sending the said Visitors' Book to Colonel Boddam, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, removed therefrom pages 165 to 168, both inclusive, containing the said Mr. Beadon's remarks made by him about the 28th November, 1874, referred to in the second instance. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was assisted by Messrs. Macrae and Reilly, barristers-at-law. The trial has lasted for two days, and was adjourned to Wednesday last.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 19TH AUGUST.

IT is not easy for a bird of passage to give you the news from Poona at this time. The catalogue of events to be is, to a stranger at least, rather confusing. There are Balls, Regattas, Races, the Fine Arts Exhibition, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, the Horse and Cattle Show, the Flower and Dog Show, the Philharmonic Society's Concerts, private theatricals, a Rifle Meeting and probably something else that I have forgotten. The first of these will be the Regatta next week. Warned by repeated defeats, your crew has come up for a week's practice on Poona waters, and I should not wonder if they get the victory this time. They practice most diligently, having indeed nothing else to do, and, though not upon the whole a very powerful-looking crew, they seem to pull well together. Unless we have more rain between this and Monday the river will be at its best, full but not swollen. But there has been a long break, and now heavy clouds constantly pass over the sky, so there may be a fresh burst of rain any day.

Probably the event that is at this moment absorbing most interest among the ladies at least, is Lady Staveley's Fancy Dress Ball, which is to take place in the Council Hall on the 15th September. Ample notice has been given, so as to allow time for the ordering of the dresses, and no one will have any excuse for sparing either money or trouble in providing suitable array for the *sheitanska-naute'i* as the "untutored Indian" of these parts calls it.

O! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!

There will be two dances, the Artillery Ball and another, this next week, and more will follow in time. The Club Ball has been fixed for a later date than usual, and will not take place till the 18th of next month.

A few of your readers, it may be, will take more interest in the Flower Show. It is not often that Poona has managed to get up a Flower Show, though all sorts of plants, and roses especially, flower here at this season in the most extravagant way. It is said that for want of rain this has been a poor year; yet many gardens are simply jungles of roses, pink, red and white mingled together, and the very ground beneath is often carpeted with the remains of fallen flowers that nobody has taken the trouble to carry away. Balsams also and geraniums, as well as dahlias and rarer flowers, come to wonderful perfection, and now that water is abundant Poonaites are more than ever ardent gardeners. Many a garden in the camp could show nearly a hundred varieties of superb roses. If it is cordially supported the Show must succeed and will be well worth seeing. From the prospectus it is evident that one or two exhibitors will not be able to carry off all the prizes this year, as sometimes happens. This may encourage many to exhibit who would otherwise have been deterred from trying. Fruit and vegetables also will have a place, at the Show, and Poona is justly famous for its vegetables. By some curious attraction the Flower Show has formed an alliance with Dog Show and pumpkins and roses will be exhibited together. I cannot guess how the Dog Show will succeed, but I think Poona could make a pretty fair display of greyhounds and the true Briton's constitutional love for a pet bull-dog is nowhere more developed. These will be forthcoming, no doubt, as hideous as careful breeding can make them. There are one or two good sheep dogs also, and some other handsome animals, about the Camp. When speaking of the Flower Show I should have mentioned that the growing passion for horticulture in Poona has given rise to a new industry, and those who live by confusion between *meum* and *tuum* find a safe and profitable sphere for the exercise of their talents in your garden. More than one resident has got up in the morning to find the rose or dhalia that was to have taken the prize *non est*, gone roots and all; never to be seen again till the day of the Show. *Then* it will appear, no doubt, from the garden of some innocent neighbour who has found that the best way of procuring good plants is to commission his *malee* to buy them.

The Star Company is here, to judge by advertisements in the newspapers, doing its best to share attention with other attractions; but it must be a poor time for theatrical companies. There are to be amateur theatricals, however, on the 30th of this month and the 1st of next, for which I believe nearly every ticket has been taken already. The proceeds are to be given to the school for officers' daughters at Bath, an object which of course finds many sympathisers in a military station. Some of the ladies, moreover, who are to take part have already won a reputation, so that two motives help to eke out one another, and all Poona no doubt will be there.

"Our weather," on which the *Deccan Herald* bestows one or two paragraphs in every issue, is decided almost beyond controversy to be perfection. The sun is generally clouded and there are showers every day, but not heavy enough ever to prevent one going out. It is delightful out of doors at any time in the day, while in the house it feels almost too cold sometimes. More rain, however, is very much needed and will no doubt come. The crops in the fields round the Camp seem to be flourishing and bright so far, but we have not yet had nearly so much rain as we should. I think the total fall for the year reaches only thirteen inches yet. Both the Camp and the City, I believe, are healthy now, at least much more so than they were.

A PROPOSAL FOR CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF CHEAP ICE.—THE ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE TUDOR ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the negligence of the Tudor Ice Company has deprived Bombay of what has become a necessity of daily life to thousands in our midst, it is time that something was done to ensure to us in the future a never failing supply of ice at all times and at all seasons, and simultaneously to deprive the Tudor Company of a monopoly in which it has for years gloried but which it has—to its shame be it said—repeatedly neglected and abused.

At this moment it is the scarcity of ice that is felt, but this opportunity must be taken to say something about what is perhaps quite as important, and that is its dearness. To those of us who look upon ice as as much a necessity at breakfast, tiffin, and dinner as our daily bread, the one anna a pound is, it must be confessed, *comparatively* small, but how very many poor, though respectable, families there must be in Bombay to whom 4 lbs. of ice a day would mean a serious item of Rs. 7 a month, and who have in consequence to forego what they would otherwise much like to enjoy! Take even those among us who are not members of Council or merchant princes. Ice is of course used in many other ways than in merely cooling one's drinks, and in a family and for all purposes 12 lbs. a day is by no means an extravagant allowance, but this means Rs. 20 a month, and in these hard times with exchange at one and eight pence, heavy local taxes, and subscriptions for a hundred and one purposes, Rs. 20 a month is a sum which has to be diligently considered.

Perhaps the reply to all this would be that admitting after all so much, a certain amount of profit must be allowed to the company, and this fair trade profit is not exceeded with ice at one anna a pound. Figures, however, like facts, are stubborn things, and were the public in a position to know or learn something of the interior economy of this interesting but somewhat mysterious concern, they would learn much that would be new and much that would surprise. Notwithstanding reckless waste from the moment the ice leaves the ship's side to the moment it is handed to the customer for deposit in the inevitable *cumbly*, notwithstanding bad management (with exceptions, perhaps) in every details, notwithstanding the rather frequent escapades of agents, the profits of the Company are simply enormous. Real Wenham Lake ice, the very best storing, costs the Tudor Company less than Rs. 15 a ton put down in the vaults in Apollo Street, yet the retail price at one anna a pound is Rs. 140 a ton! Allow as much as you please for waste, the profits are still enormous. Then, again, it must be told that the sending out of ice necessitates or enables the Company to pack the ship with such trifles as drill, tobacco, kerosine oil, and apples—trifles light as air, no doubt, as compared with the profits from ice, but from which decent returns are notwithstanding made—returns sufficient to cover the wastage on the principal commodity. Going further still, it must not be supposed that the exchange question presents any difficulty. Your modern Yankee is much too cute to allow a trifle of that nature to interfere with his digestion or his profits either. His spare cash here is remitted not by means of your bank bills but by conversion into such commodities as find a ready market in the far West. So the Tudor Company make profit upon profit and all in a twinkling.

With such enormous gains as the Company make it is simply scandalous that the price should be one anna a pound. Ice ought to be as cheap as water, or as near to it as possible. When your ghorawalla takes his iced-gods at the Apollo Bunder while his master is talking airy nothings with his friend's wife, it can with truth be said that the taste for ice pervades the million, and that a dearth such as the present coupled with the unnecessarily high price at other times is little short of a public calamity.

Now, it appears strange that with such a wealthy community as that of Bombay no attempt has been made successfully to compete with the Tudor Company. We have had the Alpine Company certainly, and it was able to undersell while it lasted its more favoured rival, but it has collapsed. Why, then, do not some of our public-spirited and wealthy citizens come forward and start a company of sufficient stability to ensure success sooner or later? My ideas are these: I would start a company with a capital of one lac or two lacs of rupees in shares of Rs. 10 each. The object in having the shares as low as this would be that although the thing would have to take the form of a commercial undertaking, it would be more of the nature of a public benefactory concern, and as such to be placed within the power of all classes and conditions of society to become proprietors or patrons. Profits would be incidental to the concern, but these ought to be made a secondary object, the primary one being that of giving the community a plentiful and cheap supply of good ice. There would be no heavy sinking of capital in the first instance, Government support to the extent of leasing to the Company—under certain conditions and on certain guarantees—the present tenements would be necessary, and thenceforth the prime object would be to ensure a regular supply of ice. To do this a certain time would have to be spent in negotiating with an American firm—having agents in Bombay—for the despatch regularly on certain dates of a ship-load of ice, failing in which its agents in Bombay to pay as damages sums to be agreed upon beforehand. I would also appoint as agent of the company in America some one who in addition to the necessary qualifications would possess the confidence of the directors here, and who would be prepared to deposit £1,000 tangible security for fidelity of service. After some enquiry I do not think the proposal of which the above are mere outlines is by any means impracticable. Much opposition would of course have to be expected from the Tudor Company, but a sound company and good directors would overcome all these things.—Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL: THE GYMKHANA *vs.* UNITED.—This match has been postponed until after the Poona Regatta and Cricket match.

A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED.—On Saturday last, a Mahomedan, named Baba Latiff Hajee Adam, was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting and wilfully obstructing M. DeSouza, a tramway conductor and a servant of the Bombay Tramway Company, in the discharge of his duty by not producing his ticket when called upon to do so.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, four cart drivers, named Bapoo Ragoo, Babia Rama, Gennoo Khundoo, and Govind Bapoo, were fined by Mr. C. P. Cooper, three of the former Rs. 3 each for torturing their bullocks, and the latter Rs. 15 for cruelly torturing his bullock. They were charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ATTEMPT TO STAB A SHIP'S OFFICER.—A Greek seaman of the British ship Louisa, which arrived on Saturday, was handed over to the Water Police on a charge of having while at sea threatened and attempted the life of the second officer on two occasions with a drawn sheath knife. Captain Watson, on the man's expressed contrition and promise of good behaviour, permitted him to resume his duties after the first offence, but on the second which took place a fortnight since, he placed him in irons and kept him prisoner till the ship's arrival.

LAWFUL GAMBLING.—We are very happy to hear that Government have permitted the societies of St. Vincent De Paul to continue to hold their usual annual raffles, the proceeds of which are purely applied towards the support of the poor and the needy of any caste or creed. If such is the case we cannot but applaud Government for their very wise decision in the matter.—*Poona Observer.*

A PECULIAR ORDER.

THE Government of India having been pleased to abolish the office of Paupers' Attorney, poor people are now allowed to sue in the High Court, in person, without the payment of the regulated fees, after an investigation has been made by one of the judges under section 305 of Act 8 of 1859, and after permission is given by the judge to sue as a pauper. Such an investigation was held by Mr. Justice Pinhey, some days ago, into the circumstances in life of a young Hindoo widow, named Mongheebaee; and the Judge, being satisfied upon the evidence that she was a poor woman, gave her permission to sue in the Court as a pauper. But his Lordship, probably on the application of the other side, added a condition that she should deposit in Court some Rs. 400 as security for the costs of the other side. Mongheebaee having got permission to sue as a pauper, but being precluded from availing herself of it by reason of her being too poor to find the security for costs, presented a petition to the Chief Justice, representing her grievance. Sir Michael Westropp, after looking into the petition, told her that he would enquire into her case, and that she should appear before him on Saturday, the 12th inst. She appeared in Court as directed, but was told to call again, as the enquiry had not been completed. On Saturday last, she appeared again before his Lordship the Chief Justice, who informed her that the judge who made the order admitted her. He (the Chief Justice) was sorry he could not assist her. He should not have made the order himself in the way it was made; but there was no appeal from the decision of the Judge who made it. The poor woman then left the Court.

CRICKET.

THE Bombay Gymkhana played a match on Saturday against the Bombay United Cricket Club. The Gymkhana captain lost the toss, but the United with a magnanimity which was unexpected, and a judgment which was doubtful, elected to take the field. Play commenced about 11 o'clock by Alban and Stopford facing the bowling of Rowbotham and Cumming. The first over from the former was a maiden, and Stopford made the first run off the third ball from Cumming. The want of rain caused the ground to be very bumpy, and the second ball from Rowbotham's slingers jumped up catching Alban's bat on the shoulder, and lodging in points hands. One wicket for two runs. N. Oliver came next and played in his best form, while Cumming got loose, bowling three successive wides. Both Stopford and Oliver were well in and the telegraph was busy, when a ball from Cumming played forward by Oliver went back to the bowler. Oliver's score of 14 comprised a forward drive for 4, a three to leg, one two, and singles. Two wickets for 33 runs. Cameron joined Stopford, and as runs kept increasing, Cumming gave up the ball to Harrington. From the fourth ball of his first over Cameron gave a difficult chance to point which was not accepted. The telegraph score kept slowly but surely increasing, and it was not till 59 had been totalled Stopford was well caught by cover point off Harrington. His 22 was well and carefully put together, and comprised 5 twos and 12 singles. Richardson came next and the score mounted slowly till Cameron was well caught in the slips off Harrington. Four wickets for 74 runs, Cameron's 16 comprising an on drive for three, two twos, and singles. Wilkins, Richardson and the two Tunbridge men defied every forced effort of the opponents to dislodge them notwithstanding that Harrington gave way to Clarke and Rowbotham had to go off in favour of Devlin. Richardson's outs and forward play elicited frequent applause, while Wilkins duly seconded him by excellent all round play. At length Richardson finding that the tiffin hour had been delayed till 2 o'clock, commenced to hit at everything, and a shooter from Devlin got past him. His 55 comprised three fours, four threes, six twos and 19 singles, and was completed in a wonderfully short space of time. Five wickets for 156. Tennent followed but soon lost the company of Wilkins, at and bowled Devlin. His 34 was pretty display of cricket three threes, six twos, and singles. Six wickets for 167 runs. McHinch had one over from Devlin when the tiffin bell rang. Play was resumed about 3 o'clock, McHinch made two singles and a good leg drive off Devlin for 5 when he was very well stumped by Muirhead off Clarke's bowling. Seven wickets for 178 runs. Forrest played in his usual steady style while Tennent was flashing between the wickets in regular "stag" form. Devlin, however, lowered Tennent's stumps when he had put 10 together by three twos and four singles. Eight wickets for 192 runs. West showed some pretty play in cuts, but was unfortunately bowled off his leg by Clarke, when Forrest would not give Jones a chance of scoring, completing his eleven singles by being bowled by Clarke. Ninth and tenth wickets for 210. The bowling analysis showed as follows:—

Rowbotham.....	86	balls,	33	runs,	4	maidens, 1 wicket, 1 wide
Cumming.....	80	"	55	"	1	" 1 " 10 "
Harrington	40	"	18	"	2	" 0 " 9 "
Clarke	112	"	45	"	3	" 2 " 0 "
Devlin.....	84	"	24	"	3	" 4 " 6 "
						2 no balls

The United had a rather disastrous time of it opposed to Wilkins' fast & Stopford's slow round arm bowling. Wilkins' first over to Harrington was a maiden. Girling made one run off the first ball from Stopford, and Harrington was clean bowled by the second. The third ball Rowbotham hit to square leg for 2, and was caught at point the fourth. The second ball from Wilkins' second over, he caught and bowled Girling, making three wickets down for three runs and of the made a single off the fourth ball of the same over. The three next overs were maidens. Rain commenced by hitting Wilkins to square leg for 4, and from the next eleven overs 18 runs resulted, Devlin being especially busy, and making a good on drive off Wilkins' for five. The first ball of Wilkins' tenth over disposed of Clarke for 9 runs Ryan and Devlin made 15

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE GROUSE.

It is fortunate for highland owners as well as for lowland sportsmen that the moors should promise so well for the season. Rents have been running up to fancy prices; and in these days of money-making, so long as fair wild sport is to be had within easy reach of railways from London, moors are likely to keep their value. But after all the grouse season is a short one, and men like to have something for their money. Contingencies of weather one is prepared to count with. The wet that makes the birds wild and all comfortable shooting impossible may be irritating enough, yet the most impartial of men may be content to grumble and make the best of things. He knows the birds are there, he can listen to the cocks crowing out of the fog of a morning, and he consoles himself by looking for better luck in the future while assiduously devoting himself to the barometer in the meantime. It is altogether a different thing, however, when he goes north in one of those melancholy years which have been far too frequent lately. He has been in some measure prepared for a depressing state of things, and yet he may not by any means have fully realized it. Most keepers are inclined to take hopeful views to the last, considering that their credit is involved in the quantity of game they can show. They may delude themselves ingeniously, while making preliminary inspection of the ground, by remembering how cleverly the birds could keep out of the way in those happier years when the hill was alive with them; and thus their bulletins may have merely toned down the sanguine hopes of their anxious master. So he sends down the usual liberal orders for stores, invites a friend or two who are as familiar as himself with the quarters, and turns up with his companions one fine August afternoon. It is true that there may be the shadow of a cloud on his face by the time he steps out at the door of the shooting box. His spirits cannot altogether resist the consent of disheartening testimony which has been brought to bear on him in the course of his journey. Station-masters have been more free with their sympathy than congratulations, while innkeepers have pulled long faces. There is clearly no confidence in one of those blithe seasons when the best rooms in the inns were bespoken for the sportsmen who had no lodges of their own on their moors, when popular guns went rattling about on wheels on a round of visits, and when each public vehicle carried its toppling load of those pleasantly suggestive little wooden packing-cases. This peer is not coming down this year; that baronet is away to the fishing in Norway; while Mr. Bullion, of Lombard-street, if he is to shoot at all, does not mean to make his appearance before the 20th. It is now on the very eve of the 12th, yet as our friend passed more than one well-known shooting-box the shutters were up and the kennels silent. He is conscious of growing misgivings, and of a perceptible sinking of the heart, and feels somewhat like a man who has gone out with his skates when to everybody else it is patent that it is thawing. Still, when he has driven over the little bridge in the valley that marks the march between his own moor and that of his neighbours, he cannot help brightening up again. It always was beautiful breeding ground in Glen Sonnachan; and, as every one knows, there may be excellent sport on one slope of a hill while there is not a feather to be found on the other. And next morning, when he looks out of his window, it is still the perfection of weather. A magnificent scenting breeze is rippling the surface of the loch and the heather sprays, so that there need be no fear of oppressive heat even among the rankest cover in the depths of the corries. There is cloud enough floating round the summits of the hills to show that the promise of the sunshine is not fallacious. It was just such a morning seven years before when he made his grand bag *par excellence*; and when he turns in to take his seat at the well-spread breakfast table, he has almost forgotten his sinister forbodings. The party start by pairs on opposite beats. Our friend and his companion are to the full as familiar with the ground as the keeper who is striding along at their heels, and if their quartet of powerful setters have a fault, it is that they are given to ranging somewhat wild. They may run over a bird now and then in their impetuous dash, but on the whole they may safely be trusted to show any game there is. With the wind on one's back it is a three-miles walk over the shoulder of the hill before the dogs are slipped and the beat begun; but it is certain that as the party made their way through the heather—with the dogs in the couples, of course—they have not seen the flutter of a wing. But now the very primest part of the ground is before them, and as the dogs go tearing through the glistening cobwebs and shaking the showers of dewdrops from their sides, every moment one looks to see them jerked into a standstill, if they do not dash headlong into the heart of a covey. But no, not a bit of it; and before very long that first excitement works off altogether, and as they sweep the hill more slowly in narrowing circles you might fancy from their sidelong glances at their superiors that they suspected themselves to be the victims of a most unseasonable joke. At length one of them begins drawing, his companions stealthily following suit from a distance, but before either is sure that anything is before them, a solitary cock has got up with his mocking crow from the hillock a hundred yards ahead, where he has been sunning himself. As the party have begun so they go on. Now they come upon another hermit, now on a pair of barren birds; once or twice there is a fairly sized family of three or four, and these they make the most of. Nay, occasionally, when they flutter up the "cheepers" in a late covey, they are tempted into massacring those innocents. But it is a melancholy meal at midday at the fountain when the bags are turned out. And although these moors are rough walking at best, still it is surprising how soon the guns are overtaken by feelings of fatigue, now that joyful anticipation has given place to despondency. The cook, who has been keeping her eye on the opposite moors from the kitchen window, can give a shrewd guess as to the chances of the larder when she sees the dragging pace of the returning sportsmen. If the lunch was dull, the dinner is dreary. Where is the pleasure in staying on in the highlands with such prospects of "sport?" The more glowing the weather the more tantalizing it will be. One might make shift to kill time, no doubt; but you do not pay many hundreds a year for the privilege of taking four-inch trout in the burn, or setting night lines for pike in the loch. Such a sad experience as that impresses itself painfully on a man's memory; and the effect would be still more serious on shooting rents, were it not that the best of the moors are let upon long leases. It is to be hoped that the present is one of those years that help to efface such sorrowful recollections, and luckily for landowners, when a man has once made a practice of grouse shooting, he is generally very loth to abandon it.

Were it not for the conservative instincts of the grouse, things would be much worse then they are, and indeed in some of our counties the breed might have been altogether exterminated. But the more scarce the birds are, the earlier do they take to packing, and then there is no possibility of approaching them; while as the season goes on, and more early in it, those on the lower grounds are shifting their quarters to the higher hills; and they move down again from the hills with the beginning of the harvest, or at all events with the earliest of the snowstorms. We do not imagine that with the instinct of salmon they return persistently to their native breeding places; on the contrary, it is probable that many of them migrate to new districts and thus repeople those moors that the disease has left desolate. Nothing else could explain the generally satisfactory promise of the present season. Spring was late and winter severe, but latterly the weather has been steadily fine, and so we hear from most quarters of well-grown coveys of fair size and in reasonable numbers. Sportsmen will generally have sport of some kind, but they will do well not to expect too much. With the pitiful head of birds that was left last year in most places, supposing everything everywhere to have been in their favour ever since, it is impossible that this can be a great year, or even what used to be called a good one. From all parts we hear of shootings going a-begging; and this is only partially accounted for by depression in trade and disastrous investments in foreign securities. We fear there is even now a considerable extent of ground which would be all the better for another year of jubilee; and we shall be surprised if even from the mainland or northeastern counties we hear of extraordinarily heavy bags.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RAJPUT STATES OF INDIA.

(*Edinburgh Review* for July.)

Art. VII.—1. *The Native Princes and States of India.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson, Resident at Mysore. 8vo. London: 1875.
2. *India and its Native Princes* By Louis Rousselet. English edition. London: 1875.

One of the popular notions in England and Europe regarding the establishment of the British empire in India is that our conquests absorbed nationalities, displaced long-seated dynasties, and levelled ancient nobilities. These are the self-accusations by which the average Englishman gratifies to himself the indulgence of sitting down and casting dust on his head whenever he reviews the exploits of his countrymen in India—an attitude which is observed by foreigners with suspicion or impatience according to their insight into English character. Yet it would be easy to prove that one important reason why the English so rapidly conquered India was this, that the countries which fell into our hands had no nationalities, nor long-seated ruling dynasties, nor ancient aristocracies; had, in fact, no solid or permanent organisation of the kind, but were politically treasure trove, and at the disposal of the first who, having found, could keep. The best proof that in these countries the English destroyed no organised political institutions is the historical fact that in the countries which they annexed none had been left for them to destroy. On the other hand, where indigenous political institutions of long standing do still exist, it is the English who have saved them from destruction. We propose to give some description of the only considerable region of India in which such institutions still practically survive, having resisted for centuries the incessant attacks of Mahomedan invaders, and the crushing weight of the Moghul empire. That these institutions did not at last topple over and disappear towards the end of that long storm of anarchy which swept the length and breadth of India for a hundred years after the death of the Emperor Aurungzeb in 1707, is mainly due to their protection at the last moment by the English, who may thus claim at least the credit of having rescued the only ancient political structures in India which their predecessors had been unable to demolish. The empire has acquired additional importance at the present moment from the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and from the recent addition to her Majesty's style and title. No incident of the Prince's visit was more remarkable than the unanimity with which the proudest native Chiefs acknowledged his pre-eminence in rank and dignity to a degree which in Europe means an admission of political supremacy. We think it was at least needless and premature to raise, by implication, the formal question of the relation of the native States of India to the Sovereign power by an alteration of the title of the Queen; but if the proposal was a foolish one, the Government have at least had the good sense to use the title as little as possible.

The region to which we refer is that which is now called, in the administrative nomenclature of the Indian empire, Rajputana; and, by the natives of India, Rajasthan, or the Country of the Chiefs. It is the region within which the pureblooded Rajput clans have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have in some instances kept together their primitive societies, ever since the expulsion of the Rajputs over the great plains of Northern India was cast down and broken to pieces seven centuries ago by the Musulman irruptions from Central Asia. The first Musulman invasions found Rajput dynasties in all the chief cities of the north, and over the Gangetic plains eastward to the confines of modern Bengal—at Lahore, Delhi Kanauj, and Ayodhya. Out of these great cities and fertile lands the Rajput chiefs were driven forth southward and westward into the central regions of India, where a more difficult country gave them a second line of defence against the foreigners. And this line they have held not unsuccessfully up to the present day. The boundaries of their actual territory are not easily defined without a map, though no boundaries of political territory in India have varied so little in historic times. After the earliest Mahomedan conquests the Rajput country seems to have extended (speaking roughly) from the Indus and the Sutlej on the west and north-west, right across the Indian continent eastward up to the vicinity of the Jumna river at Agra, and Delhi, and southward until it touched the Vindhya range of mountains. This great central region had for its natural barriers on the west and north-west and the desert, on the east the rocky broken tracts which run along west of the Jumna, and on the south the passes and woodlands of the Vindhya mountains and though in many parts of this country, to the south and south-east especially, the dominion of the Rajputs has been overlaid by Musulman or Maratha usurpations, yet everywhere Rajput septs or petty chiefships may still be found existing in various degrees of independence. And thereto are, of course, Rajput chiefs outside Rajputana altogether though none of political importance. But Rajputana proper, the country still under the independent rule of the most ancient families of the purest clans, may now be understood generally to mean the great tract that would be crossed by two lines, of which one should be drawn on the map of India from the frointer of Sind eastward to the gates of Agra; and the other from the southern border the Punjab Government near the Sutlej southward and south-eastward until it meets the broad belt of Maratha States under the Guicowar, Holkar, and Scindia, which runs across India from Baroda to Gwalior. This territory is divided into nineteen States, of which sixteen are possessed by Rajput clans, and the chief of the clan or step is the State's ruler. For a very picturesque, unusually accurate, and sympathetic description of this country and its people at the present day we may refer to the book of travel by M. Louis Rousselet, which is named at the head of this article.

Of these states the highest in rank and the most important politically are the states of Oodeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Jeypoor. The ancestors of the family which now rules in Oodeypoor were hereditary leaders of the clan which has held for a time immemorial, from a date before the earliest Mahomedan invasion, the country which now forms the territory of their Chief—the chiefs of Jodhpoor and Jeypoor are the descendants of families who gave princes to the tribes that were dominant in Upper India before the Musulmans came. In fact, all these States have very much the same territorial origin; they are the lands which a clan, or a sept, or a family, has seized and settled upon, and has managed to hold fast through centuries of warfare. And what we know of the manner in which these States were founded gives a very fair sample of the movements and changes of the primitive world. When the Rajput tribes lost their dominion in the rich Gangetic plains, one or more of each clan seems to have remained in the conquered country, having submitted to the foreigner, cultivating in strong communities of villages and federations of villages, and paying such land tax as the ruler could extract. These communities still exist and flourish in British India, where there are very many more Rajputs than in Rajputana. Another part of the clan—probably the near kinsmen of the defeated chief—followed his family into exile, and helped him to carve out another, but a much poorer, dominion. They discovered a tract just productive enough to yield them food, and wild enough to shelter them from the great armies of the foreigner. Here the chief built himself a fort upon a hill; his classmen elsewhere subdued the tribes they found in possession of the soil, and the lands were all parcelled off among the chief's kinsfolk, the indigenous proprietors being subjected to payment of a land-tax, but not otherwise degraded. Having thus made a settlement and a city of refuge, the chief and his Rajputs started upon an interminable career of feuds and forays, striving eternally to enlarge their borders at the cost of their neighbours. When the land grew too strait for the support of the chief's family, or of the step, that is, when there were no vacant allotments, a landless son of the chief would assemble a band and go forth to make room; for himself elsewhere. If he was lucky, he found his room if not the family was rid of his company; in either event he never came back. In this way the whole country of Rajputana was occupied by the clans and septs which we now find there; and their territories are now called by us States; but these States are constitutionally quite unlike, any others in India. For while everything else in the political order of India has changed, the Rajput States have managed to preserve unaltered much of their original structure, built up out of the needs and circumstances of primitive life. The strain of incessant warfare in which these tribal sovereignties were engaged from their foundation centuries ago until the English peace of 1818, has served to keep tight the bonds which hold them together, without being violent enough to break them asunder. Of course the original type has undergone some modifications; towns have grown up round the ancient forts; the lands of each sept have gradually, and by constant friction, rounded themselves off into distinct territories; and the chiefs have in some instances succeeded in modifying their status towards the likeness of territorial sovereignty. But on the whole there are probably few or no political fabrics having any pretence to be called States, in any part of historic Asia, which have suffered so little essential change between the eleventh and nineteenth centuries—a period which for Rajputana was one long war-time—as the existing Rajput States have suffered from their settlement in Central India down to the final pacification of their country under Lord Hastings.

During these seven centuries or so the Rajput clans had various fortunes. The kings of the early Musulman dynasties in North India pierced their country from end to end by rapid rushing invasions, plundering and ransoming, breaking the idols, and razing the beautifully sculptured temples, Buddhist and Brahmanic. But, so long as the object of these incursions was mere booty or fanatical slaughter, there was not much to be got out of the interior of Rajputana. The chiefs retired to their fortresses, great circumvallations of broad tops of scarped hills, with three or four lines of defence—strongest holds which cost the enemy a siege of some twelve or eighteen months, with the grand finale of a desperate sally *en masse* upon your lines by the garrison, without hope or fear, dressed in saffron garments, drunk with opium and with the blood of their own woman-kind. This was paying rather dear for a warlike triumph; and as for conquest in the sense of establishing permanent dominion, the country was not worth the trouble of holding it against the clans and their faithful allies, the aboriginal non-Aryan tribes of the jungle. So early as the end of the twelfth century, nevertheless, the Mahomedans had discovered the great importance, as a point d'appui in the middle of the Rajput country, of Ajmere—a city lying at the foot of an almost impregnable hill fort, well watered for those arid tracts, in a situation at once strong, central, and most picturesque. The fort was taken by the Afghan King Sushabud-din at the end of the twelfth century, and since then has been lost and won several times; its possession being the symbol of political predominance in Rajputana, until in 1818 it was yielded up by the Marathas to the English.

If we except this important occupation of Ajmere, the Mahomedan inroads made little lasting impression upon the Rajput countries up to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The capture of even the chief fortresses of a clan as of Chitor, the citadel of the Sesodias, was only one of the more famous incidents, marked by unusual carnage, of constant war. And in the fifteenth century the clans began to lose ground, and the Musulman Kings of Gujerat and of Malwa wrested from them some of their most fertile territories to the south and south-west. For a short interval in the sixteenth century, indeed, the talents and valour of the famous Rana Sanga of Oodeypoor, the Chief of the Sesodia clan, once more changed the borders of the Rajputs. This was the leader who in 1527, at the head of all the cavalry of the united clans (said to have numbered 100,000 horsemen), encountered the Emperor Baber near Agra on the eastern frontier of Rajputana, and was defeated after a furious conflict. Baber's victory founded the empire of the Moghuls, as it is popularly called in India as well as in England, and the Rajputs then lost their last chance of regaining their ancient do minion in the north. Later in the day in the struggle for empire between Baber's family and the Afghan Sher Shah, which lasted up to the accession of the great Akbar in 1560, allowed an able chief of the Rathores to attain political power and independence in Rajputana. But the Emperor Akbar represented the power of the Moghul empire at the full, wielded by one man of singular ability both in civil and military affairs. He undertook to subdue and settle Rajputana systematically; Chitor, the citadel of the premier chief of the eldest clan, was again besieged and taken with the usual desperate sortie and massacre of the defenders; the other chief's were overawed and conciliated. Akbar took to wife the daughters of two great Rajput families; he gave their sons high rank in his army, and succeeded in enlisting the Rajputs (except only the proud Sesodia clan) not only as tributaries but as adherents. After him Jehangir made Ajmere his head-quarters; the Rajput princesses became the wives and mothers of Moghul emperors; the chiefs entered the imperial service as governors and generals; and the headlong changes of their Rajput cavalry became famous in the wars of the empire. The Emperors Jehangir and Shah Jehan were both sons of Rajput mothers; their kinship with the clans helped them powerfully in the contest which every emperor had to pass through before he could succeed to the throne, while the strain of Hindu blood softened their fanaticism and mitigated their foreign contempt for the natives of India. But Aurungzeb, the son of Shah Jehan, was a Mahomedan by full parentage, and a bigoted Islamite by temper. The Rajputs had fought hard on the side of his elder brother Dara against his usurpation, and the Sesodia chief of Oodeypoor had actually intercepted a daughter of the Rathore family who had been betrothed to Aurungzeb. So he made bitter war, though very unsuccessfully, on the Sesodias and in Rajputana generally, who thereby he had thoroughly alienated the clans before he died.

The whole period of 151 years, from Akbar's accession to Aurungzeb's death, is occupied by the reigns of only four emperors. In the East a long reign means a strong reign; and for a century and a half the Moghul was fairly India's master. The political effect upon Rajputana was that, whereas up to the reign of Akbar the Rajput clans had maintained a warlike independence, from the beginning of the seventeenth century we may regard their chiefs as having become feudatories of the empire, * which was their natural and honourable relation to the paramount power whose territory encircled them, and with whose military calibre they had no pretence to complete. They did formal homage to the Emperors, and furnished regular contingents of troops. And this relation was undoubtedly acknowledged as the political status of the chief, until the sinking Moghul empire got hopelessly among the breakers, and was finally wrecked by Maratha freebooters. What followed was not the ordinary interlude of confusion between two long and strong reigns, as heretofore in the annals of Moghul empire; it was the beginning of the empire's end. Aurungzeb's imprudent greed for extensive conquests had ruined the vast fabric so firmly built up by his grandfather. He made the fatal political error of attacking and subverting the Musulman kingdoms in the South of India, which had kept in subjection the Hindus of the peninsula; and he thus let loose upon himself the Marathas of the Deccan, who ruined his dynasty. Four able rulers had occupied the throne in succession. It could not be expected that a fifth emperor should arise, capable of coping with a state of public affairs much more complicated and dangerous than any which his three predecessors had found; and so the Moghul empire went to pieces; it was literally pulled asunder by wild horsemen. During the century which followed the death of Aurungzeb, from 1707 to 1807, all the dynasties and principalities now existing in India, except only the Rajput States, and several which no longer exist, were set up. It was an era of chaos unprecedented even in the annals of Asiatic history, such an era as only follows the break-up of a wide-spreading despotic empire which has so carefully knocked out and cut away all internal or local stays and ties that its fall, when it comes, is a ruinous crash, and leaves a vast territory in a state of complete political dissolution. The Moghul empire had made a clean sweep of indigenous political institutions within its sway; and in their turn the Marathas, aided in the work of destruction by Nadir Shah, by the Afghans, Sikhs, Jats, revolted viceroys, and rebellious military adventurers generally, made a clean sweep of the Moghul empire. At the end of the last century very few indeed of the reigning families in India could boast more than twenty-five years of independent and definite political existence; while the Rajput chieftainships, the only ancient political groups left in India, were threatened with imminent obliteration.

(*To be continued.*)

* The *Ain-i-Akbari*, which purports to contain an official survey of all the possessions and dependencies of the Moghul empire in 1600 A.D., parcelled out into 12 grand divisions called *Soubahs*, includes very nearly the whole of the Rajput territories in *Soubah Ajmere*.

† We may, perhaps, except the State of Travancore, in the extreme corner of the peninsula. But this had been half swallowed up by Tippoo of Mysore, when we made him disgorge. As for Mysore itself, the present dynasty is of British creation, dating from the year 1799.

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Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Mail" Office; and "Madras Times," and Gibbs.
Mooltan.....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
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Poona.....Thacker & Co.; Phillip Family Hotel.

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Moon has raised her lamp above.....J. Benedict.....	1 0	Buckles on her shoes.....C. M.....Ditto.....	1 8
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